OFFIG. 12. INCOME ART CARDLINA—The Chaigston Dustifer, the organ of the cold Disney satisfy of South Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Astrona mant anne. But there are not cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer a sequence of the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer and the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer and the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer and the National Part of State To-Day (Cardina, and hereofferer and th

NEW-YORK CITY ELECTION .- The election for Mayor of New York, resulted, as was expected, in giving a diminished majority to the Van Buren candidate. About 40,000 votes were polled, and the majority for Varian, the Van Buren candidate, is 1,467—one or two hundred below the majority of last Fall. Before the election, the friends of the Administration claimed a majority ranging from 2,500 to 4,000. The Evening Post, the leading Van Buren paper in New York, says :- "As to the result of the election, we confess we are somewhat disappeinted. We had hoped that we might congratulate our friends upon a majority of two thousand at least." The Whig papers of that City are rejuicing at the result. Noah, of the Sar, says:

The Whig papers of that City are rejoicing at the result. Noah, of the Sar, says:

"On this auspicious result, we cordially congratulate our Whig friends throughout the U. States. This is the strong hold of the Administration. Here they could, and did bring to bear upon us, all their influence and all their power. The army of castom house officers alone were taked seventeen thousen there is necessary to the army of castom house officers alone were taked seventeen thousand there is necessary to the army of castom house officers alone were taked seventeen thousand there they are necessary to the army of castom house officers alone were taked seventeen thousand there is necessary to the seventeen the transfer of the seventeen the seventeen to the seventeen the seve

treble the majority of inst year.

Accounts from the interior of the State of New York show immende gains for the Whige.

The Harrison fire has broken cut in every direction, and is sweeping Van Burenism from before

PENNSYLVANIA .- SOUTHWARK REGENERmoment, received the majorities from "old Democratic Southwark"-they are as follows:

1st Ward—54 Whig. 2d do. 203 Whig. 3d do. 34 Van Buren. 4th do. 67 Whig. 6th do. 155 Whig.

the 15th inst. Samuel Ward King (Whig) is elected Governor by about thirteen hundred majority-being the largest majority ever given in a contested gubernatorial election. The vote stood:

For King (Whig) 4,653 Carpenter (V. B) 3,255

sanguine Whigs had anticipated. Last August the Whigs carried the Congressional Ticket by an average majority of 376-the gain since then is nearly 1,000! The members of the Legislature are nearly all Whig. CP-Mr. Van Boren and his partizans will not forget that Rhode Is- forming the ground-work for many long elecland voted for him at the last election.

LOUISIANA .- WHIG VICTORY IN NEW OR-LEANS .- We have the gratifying intelligence of the election in New-Orleans, on the 6th instant, ed to be upwards of \$500,000. No official anof the Whig candidate for Mayor. There were six candidates -- four Whigs and two Van Buren. been made. Nothing has been heard from the

vote given to car	ch is	as fo	llows:	
Freret (Whig)				1,054
Gaienne do.				175
Mortegut		4		136
Bouisson do.	*			60
				1425
Genois (V. B.)	*			941
Kennedy do.				162
				1003

Whig majority The struggle was unprecedented, and the victory most decisive. This immense Whig gain in the city of New Orleans, where, at the last Governor's election, the Van Buren party had a majority, is decisive of the vote of Leuisiana: It will be given to Harrison by several thousand

The Louisiana Advertiser (V. B.) acknowledges that the election of a Whig Mayor in the placed as cash, and a few bills and receipts, &c. city of New-Orleans was "the most signal defeat ever experienced."

MISSOURI .- St. Louis, the reputed residence of Thomas H. Benton, elected a Whig Mayor on the 6th inst. by a vote of 527 to 228. Had the full vote of the city been brought out, the Whig would have quadrupled the vote of his op-

GEORGIA .- A staunch Whig has been elect ed Mayor of Augusta-and for Council men, the Whigs have elected 9 out of 12, nearly reversing the state of the polls last year. A Georgia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "The very gratifying changes which are so rapidly pervading other sections of the country, are going on in this quarter, if with less rapid; ty, not less certainly, and you may rest satisfied that the glorious cause of Harrison and Reform will be supported with greater artler at the cusping can vase than that cause has ever received in the State of Georgia."

NEW-JERSEY .- The Township elections in ] this State, which have just taken place, exhibit of the fately developed fraul, practiced upon the State of the fately developed fraul, practiced upon the State of the State of Virginia. We are not prepared to say, however, whether or not there will be any, however, whether or not there will be any, however, whether or not there will be any, however, whether or not there will be any to the same of t and Tyler will get the vote of the State by a large acrison commercial distress growing out or this majority.

Verily, the hand writing is on the wall—will not the Belshazzar of the White House take warning in time, abardon his financial perts, and use all due and prudent precautions to avert this impending ruin—we hope so.

MORE AID .- The BALTIMORE AMERICAN,

American says:
"We unite ourselves with the great Constitu tional Party of the Union—the WIHG party, whose principles we believe are blended with the true spirit of our republican institutions—with the support of order—with the stability of our political fabric—with the sanctity of vested rights and of plighted faith. The time we think has come when the great of the property rights and of plighted faith. The time we think has come when the ground of neutrality, to those who would take part in support of any general interest, is so much narrowed as to afford no longer standing room. Political influence is diffused phrough the marts of business; it has invaded the counting house; it prevails in the establishments of the manufacturer and the mechanic. As citizens, as men of business, as friends of our city's prosperity and of our country's honour, we cannot avoid participation in the important questions to which it gives risequestions whose decision must affect us in all the relations of life."

CALUMNY MET AT THE FIRST HOP. The Van Buren Central Committee, appointed by the Convention which assembled in Rich-mond on the 20th of February, has lately pro-mulgated an Address, filled with matters o gross

APED.—The Whigs electrious the first time in fifteen years!—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of
the 15th instant says—"We have just, at the last Committee state that they have had the same under consideration, and give their reasons for not reporting at length at this moment. The Like the boy going to school, for every step forreasons briefly are - that the subject is now be- ward they take two backwards -- Fred -Arens. 3d do. 34 Van Buren.

4th do. 67 Whig.

5outhwark has always been the strong-hold of Bouthwark has always been the strong-hold of Legant Of the question at issue. The difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment will not be found to be so great as have been anticit east 10,000 majority for Hamison and Tyler in November next.

An election for Governor, members of the An election for Governor, tembers of the An election for Governor, members of the An election for the present or lead to the set tended of the ment obligat fore the British Government for its consideraherefore disposed to await the arrival of the answer to the proposition. The Committee, after briefly stating the facts as they exist, conclude by expressing the opinion that the question of Peace or War will depend in a great measure on the answer of the British Government to the Carpenter (V. B) 3,255

This shows a larger majority than the most United States.

After a long and interesting discussion, ter thousand extra copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

The General Appropriation Bill is still under onsideration in the House of Representatives, ioneering speeches.

THE RICHMOND BANK FRAUD -- The deficit in the funds of the Bank is now ascertainabsconding Teller. The Bank has increased its reward for him to \$5,000. B. W. Green, who has been arrested as an accomplice in the robbery, was not a clerk in the Bank, but a person Mr. Hopkins, were received at a post-ofwho has been for some time past engaged in various extensive works at Richmond, among them the costly and majestic rail-road bridge across James River. The Compiler says he is an ex-492 traordinary man, and so far as enterprize and cheming propensities are concerned, the Rathbun of Virginia. Upon his examination before be given in our next .- Eds. Free Press.] the Mayor, it appeared from the evidence, that after the sudden departure of Dabney, there was found a deficiency in the current cash of his drawer to the amount of thirty to forty thousand exhibited by a gentleman from the counchecks of B. W. Green's, and some of his own, -and upon extending the examination into the vault, bundles of checks of the same description, and others drawn by other houses in the city, were found lying interspersed throughout with ank notes, unlabelled, loosely and carelenly laid down. And for about thirty thousand dellars, there were neither checks or any thing else to account, and that the greas amount which here checks were placed to account for, was sereral hundreds of thousan .. - being so much abstracted from the funds of the Bank. Some in the counter drawer; and a note of Green's to Dabney, requesting the loan of \$3000 for a day, have had all the power and they must have Liberty and the Constitution, inscribed with and alluding to former favore of the sort, was introduced. Green had no credit at the Bank, and for some time past had kept no account there. Dahney had received orders from the officers of the Bank, not to receive his cheeks. unless he had funds in the Bank. These cheeks had been received, however, for nearly a year. The matter is still involved in a cloud of mys tery, which the examination of Green tended at little to dissipate.

The Richmond Compiler, 1275

000, including the increase authorized by the General Bank law, the whole of which has not been subscribed. This capital is located, \$1,750,000, in the mother Bank at Richmond, and the balance in the several branches at Norfolk, Portsmouth,

mulgated an Address, filed with matter so gross and calumnious, so monstrous, as to call forth a Card from B. W. Lauon, Esq. Chairman of the Whig Central Committee. In the conclusion of his Gard, Mr. Leigh says:

"I sak a full meeting of the Whig Central Committee for the purpose of submitting to them the propriety of declaring, in explicit terms, that so far as this Committee and the Whig Consention by which it was appointed, is concerned, the imputation that the Southerr supporters of General Harrison kneek his to be done and even conserved, the AD IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD."

CONGRESS—In the Senate, on the 14th instant, and that they charry differ the committee on the Committee on Foreign Affairs made a Report, in answer to the Executive and other communications referred to the Committee on the subject of the Airth-Eastern Boundary. The

##Upon the written invitation of a large num-ber of his fellow citizens, Mr. Rives addressed the people of Albemarle, on the 11th inst. The concourse was large, and his speech, it is said was unusually able and effective.

-fabric now tottering with corruption to its base? Is not the money drawn from your pockets by the impression that Messrs. Stephenson and Worthington will not need his aid. Remember that the Senatorial election calls for five vote of every Whig in the district. If defeated in the election of Senator, are the Whigs of Jefferson willing that the blame shall be laid at their doors? The election of Mr. Conrad is certain, if the Whigs turn out to-day and do their duty. Or will they suffer defeat, as in the case of Messrs. Barton and Lucas, by scores remaining from the second surgested of the second surges Barton and Lucas, by scores remaining from the polls, when only three or four votes are wanting to prevent it? We hope not. Remem-ber that the election of Senator is for roun worthy of your united and most ent

We understand that upwards of two hundred packages, containing the letter of fice in this county a few days since, by one mail, directed to an active partisan of Mr. Van Buren, and franked by a member of Congress .- Winchester Republican.

[The letter of the Hon John M. Botte, in regard to the abuse of the franking privilege, will

ollars. There were found, however, some try in conversation upon politics. We remarked to him that we were rejoiced to hear that he was no longer a supporter of the present administration, and of ed at the same time, that he had undoubtedly good reason for his change of opin-

> "My reason is a very plain one," said one that every man can understand. I looked round me and found every thing going wrong, and I asked myself what made it so, who made it so? and my reason told me that those who had power,

This reason seemed to us a good one .-He had come to the same point that he would have done had be waded through the whole field of argument. [Mexandria Gazette

IMPORTANT .- A. W. Cohen publishes in one of the Baltimore papers a certificate from Mr. Van Buren, that he, (Cohen) has effectually cured Van's corns We congratulate him upon the riddance, especially as he will soon have to soulk.

A small improvement in the price of flour has

[Lynchburg Firginian.

ost convictions when we say we cannot believe it."

The Herald states that the capital of the Bank of Virginia is nominally \$4,310.

O00, including the increase authorized by the General Bank law, the whole of which

We have all witnessed the scenes of corrup-tion passing before us of late years, the enor-mons strides of Executive power—the total disregard by the representatives of the people of their rights, of justice, and the laws; the complete prostration of industry and the laws; veral branches at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg. Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Danville, Buchanan, and Charleston. Of course, the Swartwouters must eat out

the whole substance of the capital, before any harm can come to the note holders.

Y, to yield the whole substance of the capital, before any harm can come to the note holders.

DEATH OF THE How. HUGH LAWSON to easy the capital to the which call for reform—which carries up the prayer of the hard working men to the genius of Liberty to imbue our rulers with that spirit of holy patriotism bequeathed to us by the blood of our forefathers, and to avert the weight of that yoke now about to be fastened on us. Our to the weight of the death of the Hon. Hugh Lawson the State of Tennessee. He breathed his last at his residence at Knoxville, on the 10th instant."

The body of a white female infant was found on Sunday last in the edge of the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the Potomac river a short distance below the ferry landing at Shepherdstown. According to the victors belong the spoils — the officers of the government distributed not to the worthy, but dispeased broadcast to sycophants and parasites as the just reward of the faithful. Executive officers blindly acting from self interest, with the syren song of Democracy ever upon their lips, are found.

renchment of our government expenditures from last: Buren's administration of 111 millions? in a Joseph F Abell currency utterly worthlers—a disgraced and disthings? Look around you once more and see days are drawing to a close. They find what is the history of this administration. Is not that their books must be posted up, their fabric now tottering with corruption to its base?

chisement of a sovereign State by the most con-temptuous disregard of law and dignity--by the ost daring act of party power, to destroy the Constitutional right of representation a free republican government has ever known-the broad seal ed to be upwards of \$500,000. No official announcement of the exact amount, however, has highly qualified for the station and every way sentatives of a free people excluded, derided, and sentatives of a free people excluded, derided, and aughed at, by an unorganized and improper

laughed at, by an unorganized and improper tribunal.

And now, with all the proud ambition of a Casar, you see your Democratic President gravely recommending for the consideration of an analysis of the same ratio the wages of the mechanic. ly recommending for the consideration of an American Congress the establishment of a standing army, a national guard of 100,000 men, regularly enrolled, equipped and supported by the government, with all the rules and regulations of the regular army, and placed entirely at his disposal, to do his bidding.
Fellow-freemen of Virginia, are you prepar

ed for a state of servitude? Let me entreat you WHO DID IT?-We were struck, the to stand boldly forth before it be too late, and secure to yourselves your rights and your liber ties-learn the pretensions and claims of your candidates for popular favor, and watch with i jealous eye the exercise of those powers you may have invested them with-raise the standserv- ard of HARRISON and REFORM, a pure and stern republican-a man with every quality of goodness and every requisits of greatness-to recommend him to the consideration of a generus people. Calumny and detraction have as spirit of justice rise in the majesty of your wearh, and break the cords drawing closs a round you; and with one undivided front conse forth to do battle in this holy eause, of truth must have made it. The whigs have no against misrepresentation and oppression, and notes from Green and other papers were found power-they could not have brought about with all the lofty pride of American freemen unthis state of things-the Van Buren men fart your banner to the breeze-the banner of Harrison and our Country-" the Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

A Republican Furner of Jefferson. John C. Wright, a distinguished law-

Gagette. Albert G. Hawes, of Kentucky, fornerly of the House of Representatives, according to the Louisville Advertisor. has shandoned the administration party,

Thomas Satherfo J W Dodleld J B Puchest, H N Gallahep Sidney S Gallahe T C Signifocos C W Assemble Wm & Lack Wm 19 Griegs C R Satty J J Abell Fred Richellerge Geow Research 8 Breitenbaugh Dr P P W Step J Rokenbangh Rezin Cross Andrew Soutlard Mathew O'Brien James Foley Jacob Strider D Moler Bg Gatton
J Strider
W Coats
Meshach Kirby
T Moore
Israel Russell
J Sells J Sellars
B S Pine
G E Chamberlin
C C Portor
T A Milton
Dr R S Blackburn
Wm F Turner
W P Alexander
Milton Morra

W P Alexander Milites Moore J J H Gunnell James McCurdy Benj. Ford Wm McCurdy Wm Ford J W Reiley J P Reiley R Timbertake J F Smith W Spangler A Young Joseph Brua J T Briscoe Wm Russell Thomas Russell Thomas Russell

Lewis W Washington Wm B Thompson Colin Peter John H Allstadt

ful and rabid, because they find that their accounts with the people settled, faulters will be exposed by Gen. Harrison.
They have confused the currency and confounded all business. They bossted that they were the poor man's friend, and now the leading men of Mr. Van Buren's party declare in favor of a reduction of wages, because their measures have produced a reduction of prices. The farmer is told if he can get but half value for his flour and corn, he must give but half the former price to those who labor for him in the field. The manufacturer is to close his factories or his workshops, or his journeymen and workmen must labor for a are for destroying the capital of the Na-

The tide is setting against the Administration, and it now tries to divert it by an alarm of war. That alarm will be ruin ous to Mr. Van Buren. He cannot administer the government in time of peace, and his own friends would have no confi-dence in him in time of war. He bardly knows a sword from a hand-saw. He is General-in-Chief, and in three years be cannot whip five hundred Indians in Flo-

because one dog caught one Indian without biting him-and one American officer was killed, and this man, who thought the On the other hand, Harrison has once whipped the Inclians and British combined. he can, if necessary, do it again, without the aid of bloodhounds.

The truth is, the people have been haconfusion of all business, that they want a change of men and a change of measures. They now go for a change, he-cause a change can do no harm, and may do much good. Things have got to that pass that the people know that say shange will be, must be, for the better.

They have put the Harrison ball in motion, and it will knock down these secodes nine pine here at Washington. His march yer of Ohio, and formerly member of congress is to succeed the late Charles constant to succeed the late Charles constant to success cannot be arrested to success cannot be a success cannot be a success cannot be also success cannot be a success cannot be Hammond, as editor of the Cincinnati fied in feelings with them, and they rested. He is one of the people-identihim. He is their friend, because his loves them, and they like him because he has fought with them and for them, the battles of the country. They know that his his heart, his hand, his purse, and his declaring that a change of rulers is rewill in return, open with gra

their Acuse at Washington, and invite him to take possession of it, and will give the Little Wischief-Make his persport to Kinderhook.

The people want the Government bro't back to the good days of James Monroement when peace, plenty and presperity, were felt in every region of the Union. The abuse of Harrison because he is a poor man, will do him up injury. I did not you know, vote for Harrison at the last election. I did not vote at all—but I now go for him with right good will and these cheers.

Yery truly your friend.

WM. COST JOHNSON.

Very truly your friend. WM. COST JOHNSON. To Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq. Baltimore.

GEN. Harrison and Aboutton.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question.—Charlestoa Courier.

Bayannan, April 11, 1840.

Gentlenen:—You call upon me, in your paper of the 8th inst., to make public a letter addressed to me by Gen. Harrison on the subject of abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the Editor of the Daily Telegraph, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent,

Brown was a very desperate character, and his family are all represented of the same stamp. Mrs. Brown, his wife, herealf fired saveral times, from a back window. Five or six of Brown's party fled, and had not been taken.

The arrangements, on both sides, had been pending several days, and several propositions had been made by the citizens, to Brown, to leave the town, which he refused, when the citizens combined for the purpose of taking him.

The scene inside of Brown's house, where the dead and wounded men were yet lying on the floor, and the exasperated correctly and his family are all represented of the same stamp. Mrs. Brown, his wife, herealf fired saveral times, from a back window. Five or six of Brown's party fled, and had not been taken.

The arrangements on both sides, had been pending several days, and several times, from a back window. Five or six of Brown's party fled, and had not been taken.

The arrangements on both sides, had been pending several days, and several times, from a back window. Five or six of Brown's back your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer:

The letter, in question, was written in 18:36, an anticipation of a state of things, which did not occur. It was therefore, not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfeetly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the Editor of the Telegraph. The Letter embraced three points:—

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the States,

er in the District of Columbia. 2. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff compromise ought to remain undis-

3. He repudiated the practice of mak

partizan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion, because I doubted it. Having been in infimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subols were accordant with my own. I am very respectfully, gent. yr. obt.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN. THE PLEDGE GIVEN.

Van Buren's Opinions of Abolition in the District. Wonder if Mr. Van Buren could be coaxed into telling the People of Virginia what he thinks of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District? He did think it constitutional to abolish. What says he now? Will he reply to interrogaories upon that point.

Upon that point.
Upon that point, Old Tippecance is satisfactory, explicit, and up to the hub.
Here is the evidence:
The fellowing letter was written to Thomas SLoo, Esq., a gentleman well known, and of great respectability. nown, and of great respectability, in N.

Orleans: "Crecimuati, 26th November, 1836.

Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

"2d. I do not believe that Congress con abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consend of the States of Firginia and Maryland, and the people of the District.

"I received a letter some time since from John Betrien, Esq., of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answord them more at length than I have now done, but to the same import.

"In haste, yours truly,

"To Thomas Stoo, jr.

"To THOMAS SLOO, jr. Of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati."

A MOST BLOODY AFFRAY We copy the following from the St. Loui Lepublican of the 6th inst.

By the passengers and officers of the steamboat Otter, we have the following particulars of a serious affray, which occurred in Bellview, I. T., two miles beow Galena, on Wednesday last.

It has long been known that there was a party of desperadoes, horse thieves, counterfeiters, &c. in that quarter. A man by the name of W. W. Brown, kept a tavers in Bellview, and was believed to be the half-way house in their passage up and down the river. Some horses had been lately stolen, and were traced to his ossession, which, upon demand, he refused to give up, or account for. On the lat, Sheeiff A. Warner attempted to assest Brown, but he baving fortified his house, He has brought war dogs to his sid, and having a party of some twenty or ecause one dog caught one Indian with. thirty men with him, refused to be taken. The Sheriff thereupon summoned a posse of the citizens, to attack the house. Updogs were to do all the fighting, ran every

-some of his friends have said that the
experiment in dog warfare has succeeded.

On the other hand, Harrison has once

on the approach of the Sheriff's party the
party in the house fired upon them, killsing one man. The Sheriff's party returned the fire, and several fires ensued, in the course of which the following persons

were killed or wounded. Of the thieves, W. W. Brown, Thomas Farley, both killed. An old man named rassed with debts, embarrassments, and Butty, a man by the name of Welsh, and several offiers were seriously wounded. A man namen Filler, and another of Brown's party, died before the Otter

Of the Sheriss's party, there wegeskilled, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Vaughan. Mr. E. Day, and Mr. John Brinker, were mortally wounded, and the latter was reported to be dead before the

the upper story; each man having a table before him, on which he had four or five loaded rifles. The assailants forced open the doors and succeeded in capturing a an Peday, to mear again on the 15th day of ness mouth (May.)

they house at Washington, and invite him the Otter left, they had in custody eight

time of the assault. Brown was a very desperate character.

SINGULAR SUICIDE .- A letter in the Mescantile of Boston, from North Brookfield, gives an account of a singular suicide and attempt to murder. Whipple Bartlett, aged 28, of perfectly same mind determined to kill Nathaniel Snow and Asher Rice, who owed him between them some thirty dollars which they could not pay, and then to kill himself. He prepay, and then to kill himself. He pre-pared a pile of dry wood and laid it in a field—packed his trunk, collected his pro-perty, which he deposited in a safe place, and then called and demanded payment of Rice, drew a pistol, and was about fir-ing it at him, when Rice observing it, pushed him out of the door. He then went to Snow and shot him, as he thought mortally in the breast, went into the field set fire to the wood, placed himself near the pile, and blew his brains out, but in his fall missed the pile, and was found next morning dead with his hand only burn: off. Snow was well enough to attend his ing appointments to office, the reward of funeral. Bartlett was a miser, and was never known to have smildd.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

We learn by a gentleman just from Hanover, Pa., that the Female Academy at McSherry's Town, was entirely de-stroyed by fire on Thursday night. It was known by the name of St. John's Academy, and was a branch of the Emmitsburg Institution. The fire originated in the clothes room, and progressed with such rapidity that scarcely any thing was rescued from destruction, and the young ladies are left in quite a destitute condition, few of them having escaped with more than the dress in which they were sleeping. To the kindness of Mr. Allbright a continue in the city.

were eleeping. To the kindness of Mr. Allbright, a gentleman in the neighborhood, they are indebted for shelter and accommodations until they can be provided for by their friends. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on the property, which was very valuable.

All instance worthy of remark is connected with the event. The gentleman who favored us with the above information had preceded to McSherry's Town for the purpose of bringing his daughter home, who was lying dangerously ill at the institution; upon the breaking out of the fire, the father rushed to the spot, and after an anxious rearch found the poor girl in an outbuilding some 200 yards from the Academy to which she had in her flight fied, barefooted and only en-"My Dear Sir"I answer the questions you proposed to me
this morning, with great pleasure.

"Ist. I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the States, or in any mamner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves,
but upon the application of the States, in which
case, and in no other, they might appropriate
money to aid the States so applying to get rid
of their slaves. These opinions I have always
held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th
Congress. The apinions given above are prefather had just left, and singular to relate she was from that moment well, and is now in this city in perfect health. Her physician attributes her recovery entirely to the effects of fright.—Balt. Post.

Fire and Shocking Loss of Life.—The Medina (Ohio) Watch Tower of the 8th says: "The house of Samuel Neal, of Homer, in this county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst., and horribte to relate, rova of his children perished in the fiames; Sarah, aged 17, Elina 8, Catharine 6, and Samuel 4 years.—All the furniture, clothing, and other effects of the family, were burnt, and the parents and five remaining children turned out houseless and destitute. The charity of the public is solicited in their behalf, and we trust not in vain." and we trust not in vain."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE - A short recess.—The Legislature of Pennsplyania adjourned sine die on Thursday night, about nine o'clock, and met again next morning, at nine o'clock, in pursuance of a special message or proclamation from the Governor, convening them on the 17th the head of the gang, his house forming inst. The message was communicated to both Houses about the hour of adjournment. In the Senate at produced considerable excitement, but the House took it more quietly.

The cause assigned in the message for this course on the part of the Executive, was the fact that the Legislature had made no provision for paying the interest of the State debt, or for repairing and continuing the public works. The sums of quired for these purposes, and to make fain the faith and credit of the State, antihe meeting of the next legislature, the Offernor estimates at about \$2,286. and he premises, for the guidance of the Logislature, that one of the reasons for gard to resumption, was, that they might arnish the accdful, in this time of need.

The Legislature met again at 8 o'clock on Priday morning, pursuant to the Eme-cutive proclamation. The Senate at once cutive proclamation. The Senate at once passed a bill making an appropriation to the amount of shove two millions, in accordance with the suggestions of the Governer-that is, for debts and repairs. It was sent to the House, but not concurred Brinker, were mortally wounded, and the latter was reported to be dead before the boat tell, having been shot through the body. Mr. Welsh, Col. Collins, Mr. Benty, Gen. J. G. McDonald, and several the Senate refused to concur in a committee of conference was then appeared to the service of the service of the service was then appeared to the service of the service was then appeared to the service of the service was then appeared to the service was the s others were slightly wounded.

Those defending the house, had the pointed, who reported, the same evening, doors fastended, and defended it from the doors fastended, and defended it from the mindows and other apertures chiefly from galived by the Senate, by a decided vote. and thus the matter rests, at the date of our last advices from Harrisburg.